

The Chicago-Northwestern Convention—Dec. 2 and 3, 1903

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



Published Weekly by GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 E. Erie Street.

43d Year.

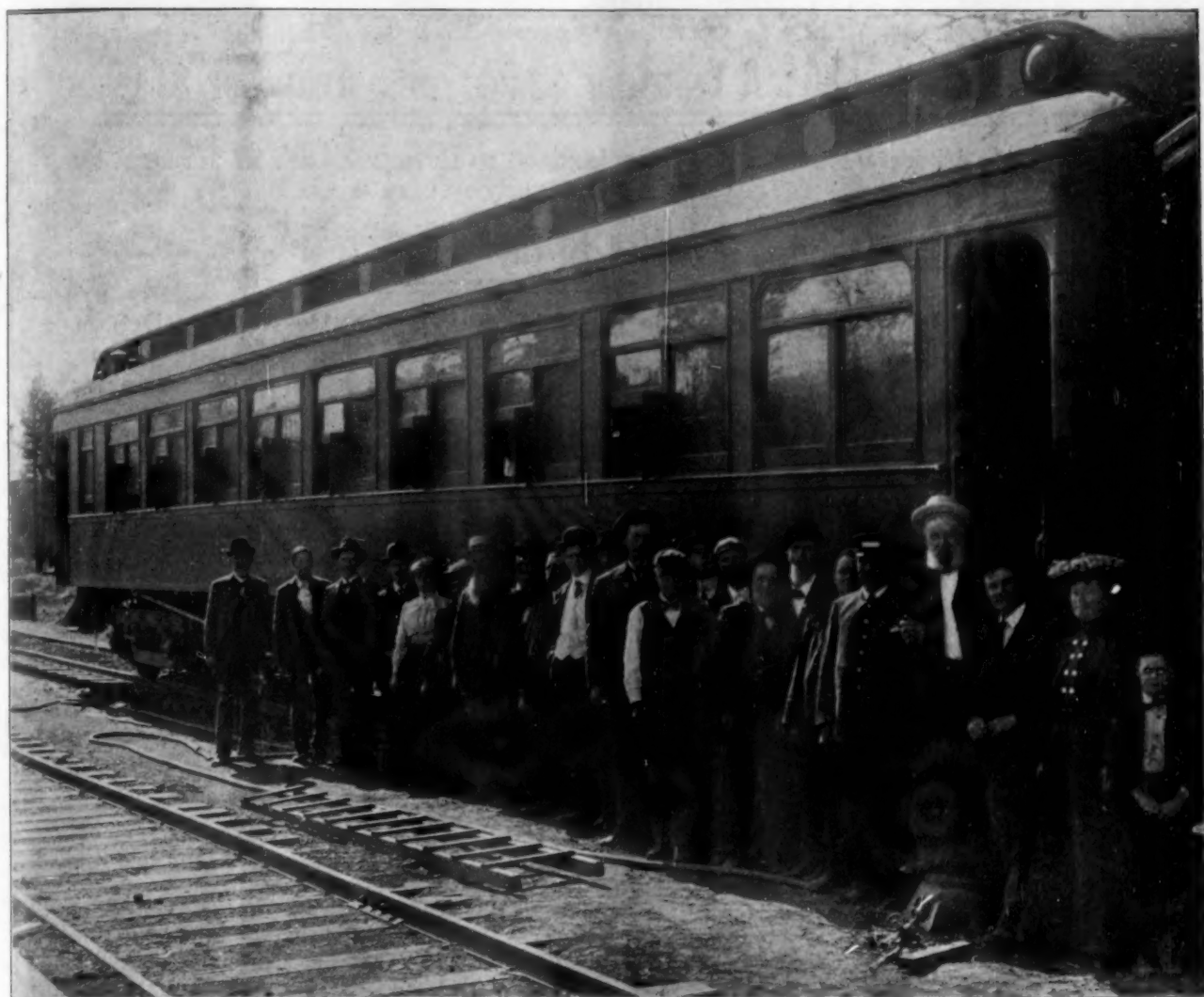
CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 22, 1903.

No. 43.

The Bee-Keepers' Car from Chicago to Los Angeles.

(LEFT AUG. 12, 1903—ARRIVED AUG. 18, 1903).

Photo by W. Z. Hutchinson.



(Counting from left to right, they are as follows:)

1. D. J. Price
2. A. F. Morley
3. G. H. Van Slyke
4. George W. York

5. Mrs. York
6. Mrs. Kluck
7. N. A. Kluck

8. W. M. Pierson
9. N. E. France
10. Chas. Schneider
11. N. Brooks

12. H. H. Moe
13. A. I. Root
14. H. H. Hyde
15. E. D. Woods

16. Dr. C. C. Miller
17. M. Best
18. E. C. Wheeler
19. "Our Porter"

20. J. J. Shearer
21. H. D. Tallady
22. Mrs. Tallady
23. (Not Our Boy).

LOOK AT YOUR WRAPPER-LABEL!

Personal to Our Subscribers!

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 6, 1903.

We have just been informed by the Post-Office Department that **expired subscriptions** to a newspaper or magazine do not constitute legitimate subscriptions so as to maintain the second-class rate of postage, but if such **are** mailed with paid-in-advance subscriptions it places the whole edition under the third-class rate, which, in the case of the American Bee Journal, is about 14 times higher than the second-class rate. In other words, if the third-class rate of postage were enforced on the Bee Journal, we would have to raise the subscription price to \$1.50 a year at once. This we do not want to do. But we are compelled to show that every subscriber who gets the American Bee Journal is a **paid-in-advance subscriber**, in order that all may be mailed under the second-class rate. And the only way we can do that is for each one now in arrears to pay his or her subscription, not only what is past due, but also an advance subscription.

In order that **ALL** who are in arrears may put their subscription credit in advance **right away**, we wish to make the following offers:

We will credit any subscription sent us—1 year for \$1.00;

2 Years for \$1.80; 3 Years for \$2.50; or 5 Years for \$4.00.

Of course, these prices are not limited to those who are in arrears, but if any others wish to take advantage of them they may do so.

Very Special Notice to those in Arrears.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Post-Office Department, we will be obliged to discontinue sending the Bee Journal to all who are now in arrears on their subscription. We know this is a very sudden notice, but it is not our fault, as this is the first chance we have had to say anything about it since **we** learned of it from the Post-Office Department.

But all who are in arrears can easily start a remittance to us in time so that it shall arrive at our office before the end of this month, and thus it will not be necessary to miss a single copy of the old American Bee Journal.

We are planning some great things for our readers for 1904, any one of which will well be worth the yearly subscription price of the Bee Journal. But by paying for 5 years at one time, it will cost you only 80 cents a year. That is only a trifle over 1½ cents per copy!

Let us have a prompt response from all who are in arrears, and also from those who will soon be in arrears, so that all our readers may continue right along without a single break.

It may be that some can also send along the names of one or more new subscribers with their own renewals, and thus help increase our list of readers. We are offering some handsome premiums for such work.

Trusting that all our readers had a good year with the bees, and hoping that we shall be favored with a general response by way of paid-in-advance subscriptions, we remain,

Yours for the best bee-literature,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 E. Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

P. S.—If your wrapper-label reads "dec02" it means that your subscription expired with December, 1902; if it reads "jun02," it expired with the end of June, 1902. And so with any other month and year that may be shown on your wrapper-label.

AMERICAN ESTABLISHED IN 1861 BEE JOURNAL THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

43d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 22, 1903.

No. 43.

Editorial Comments

What Have You Learned during the past season's experience? Suppose you write out some of the things that have either puzzled you, or that you have solved, and send it in for publication. You have been helped by what others have written, why not help them by contributing from your experience during the past season, or previous thereto?

We will be glad to publish whatever we think will be interesting or helpful. Who knows but you may be practicing many "short cuts" in the apiary that would be new to other bee-keepers. Tell us about them, please.

Photographs for Engravings.—We are constantly wanting pictures of apiaries and other things of interest to bee-keepers in general, for use in the American Bee Journal. You, perhaps, have been interested in looking at the picture of some other bee-keeper's apiary, and doubtless others would be pleased to see yours. That is, if it is a nice, up-to-date one.

We can not, of course, promise to use all the pictures that may be sent to us, but we usually find a place for nearly all of them in time. Whatever pictures are sent in should be clear and bright, in order to make good engravings. A good way to do is to send us the photograph and let us report on it as to whether or not we can use it. If a favorable report is received, then you can send on a write-up to go with the picture in the American Bee Journal.

The Hay and the Honey Crop.—A subscriber sends the following clipped from the Lovelocks, Nev., Tribune:

"The cattlemen claim the bees are taking the nutriment out of the hay. They say that a ton of honey probably represents the essence from 200 tons of alfalfa, and that the hay is just that much poorer in saccharine matter. They say that it stands to reason that you can't take all this honey out of the hay and still have it as rich in saccharine matter. This belief goes far to portend action at the next legislature regulating bee-pasturage."

That probably gives the views of a good many of the cattlemen who are entirely honest in their opinions, but who are not well informed. The better informed can hardly hold such views. The paper from which the extract is made is to be commended for its fairness in giving both sides—a thing that can not always be credited to the weekly press. The clipping goes on:

"The apiarists ridicule these claims of the stockmen. They say the bees are a benefit to the alfalfa. They say that all this nectar that is made into honey would evaporate anyway and not be saved in the hay. They cite the old belief that the bees injured the orchards. Now, the orchardists of California give the free pasturage to the bee-men. The bees fertilize the bloom and make more fruit. They say that there is no complaint in California that the bees sterilize the alfalfa bloom. They say that all one has to do is to read up on scientific work, and see that bees are a benefit feeding on alfalfa bloom, and improve the hay."

Going back to the views of the cattlemen, if "it stands to reason that you can't take all this honey out of the hay and still have it as rich in saccharine matter," it ought not to be a difficult thing to show this very clearly and positively by actual experiment. Have any of

the experiment stations done this? Indeed, it is not necessary to refer the matter to the experiment stations. Any cattleman who thinks the hay is the poorer for the bees can try the experiment for himself. Let him cover a plot of alfalfa with mosquito-netting so the bees can not get at it. He ought to find the ripened flowers sticky with honey. But if, on the contrary, he finds that the nectar has all evaporated into thin air, he may change his mind as to the mischief done by the bees.

The experiment might also show him that instead of being a damage the bees are a benefit; for in the covered plot, where the bees have no chance to fertilize the blossoms, he would find a failure in the seed crop. The case of red clover is in point. Every farmer knows that seed can be obtained from the second crop of red clover, but not from the first, but not every farmer has inquired why. The tubes of the red clover blossoms are too deep for the hive-bee to reach the nectar, and the bumble-bee does the fertilizing. But the bumble-bee does not start in the early summer with a full colony like the hive-bee; for some time there is only a single bee, and only when the second crop of red clover comes are bumble-bees in sufficient numbers to fertilize the blossoms.

The probability is that the counsels of the more intelligent cattlemen will prevail, and that no effort will be made to hinder the busy bee in its beneficent work.

Phacelia continues to be vaunted as a forage-plant in European journals, and there is no question as to its being a good honey-plant; but if any one has found it to be valuable as a forage-plant in this country he is keeping very mum about it.

The Pronunciation of Propolis is given in the British Bee Journal with all the vowels short, and to speak it otherwise is pronounced "a grievous classical blunder." That may be all right "in that locality," but the Standard dictionary gives the preference to long o in the first syllable. Still, if we were making a dictionary we would say prop-o-lis, accenting the first syllable, with a short sound.

Danger from Stray Swarms.—In some regions the past year has been an unusual one for swarming, and some bee-keepers have rejoiced at the sudden increase of colonies by means of stray swarms coming to them. But such swarms sometimes bring bane instead of blessing. A case is reported in the British Bee Journal in which a stray swarm carried foul brood with it. It is well to give extra scrutiny to stray swarms—indeed, to a fresh accession of bees from any source.

A Larger Opening for Honey-Cans.—One of the most extensive users of extracted honey wrote us as follows, some time ago:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—We take the liberty of recommending to the bee-keepers, who put up honey in 5-gallon cans, to endeavor to secure cans provided with a $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch screw-top opening instead of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch which is now in use. The large opening has many advantages over the smaller one. The principal ones are that it is easier to remove the honey, and the empty can is more salable to dealers who use the second-hand cans for other purposes. We understand that a certain company that makes a large number of these honey-cans, would be perfectly willing to furnish cans with the larger opening, if so required by its customers. This change can be made without detriment to the cans now in existence with the smaller opening.

We have often thought that the screw-top opening on the ma-

jority of the 5-gallon cans used is entirely too small. The 4-inch screw-cap is much better, we think.

Of course, where a honey-gate is used, we suppose the smaller opening is better, and yet we do not see why a honey-gate suitable for the 4-inch opening could not be made for about the same price as the smaller one.

The larger, or 4-inch, opening is much better for cleaning and drying the can after emptying its contents.

We should like to hear from extensive bee-keepers who put up their honey for market in the 5-gallon cans, as to their opinion of a larger opening than is now generally used.

Formalin of Variable Strength.—Prof. F. C. Harrison says in the Canadian Bee Journal:

Formalin is not explosive, but I would caution you to be extremely careful to find out whether the formalin you supplied is of the correct strength, as it is a very adulterated article. For disinfecting bee-combs I advise the use of one-half more than is necessary in order to safeguard any weakness of the drug.

If this be true, the one great claim for formalin in preference to any other preparation of formaldehyde seems to be not well founded. It was claimed for formalin that it is guaranteed to be uniform in strength. It begins to look as if one pays an extra price merely for the name "formalin."

Miscellaneous Items

PASADENA AND HOMEWARD BOUND.—The last day of our stay in California had come. The forenoon of Monday, Aug. 24, was spent in going from Pasadena to Los Angeles to get our tickets signed by the proper agent, so that we could start on our homeward trip in the evening. While in Los Angeles we called at the office of the California National Honey-Producers' Association, which is located in one of the finest buildings in the city. Pres. Geo. W. Brodbeck escorted us up to their office, and shortly thereafter we started back to Pasadena.

In the afternoon, our cousin, Mrs. Freeman, gave us (Mrs. York and the writer) a long carriage-ride over the beautiful city of Pasadena. While August is about the worst month in all the year to see the beauties of both man's work and that of Nature also, we saw enough to convince us that in March or April the sights in and about Pasadena must be simply entrancing. We certainly never saw so many palatial residences and surrounded with their immense grounds or lawns. We believe that some 40 millionaires live on one of the finest avenues. The driver seemed to know just who lived in each mansion during the winter, and where during the summer. Of course, it is well known that the majority of the wealthy owners spend the winters there, and during the rest of the year are in their regular places of business in Chicago, New York, or some other large city, making enough money to keep up their grand home in Sunset Land.

□ We must have ridden 15 or 20 miles around Pasadena, and saw the best parts of that American Paradise. We think we could endure living there permanently if we had enough of the wherewithal to pay expenses. But we had to think of getting ready to start back for the smoky city of Chicago, and at about 8 p.m. we were at the station in Pasadena, waiting for the train to take us home.

We were only three of our former car-load of bee-keepers—Dr. Miller, Mrs. York, and her smaller half. But

it was an enjoyable return trip. We could see much that we had missed when going. Of course, there were none that we knew on the train except those mentioned, so it was a very quiet homeward journey. We visited with Dr. Miller until we both would get tired and sleepy in broad daylight. It was such a long ride—from Monday evening to Friday morning! Go to sleep at night with the train rushing on, and get up in the morning with the train still rushing on. Keeping that up for four nights and three days, and we had come from Los Angeles to Chicago.

It was a trip long to be remembered. Perhaps few of the number who went in that car-load of bee-keepers, over two-thirds of the way across the continent, will ever take so long a ride again. As we began this series of convention notes with an account of the car-load of bee-keepers, we close with giving a picture of the car and its "contents" as all appeared on Monday morning, Aug. 17, a few minutes before leaving Grand Canyon for Williams, on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Hanegan, with "Baby Joy," did not take the side-trip to Grand Canyon, so they do not appear in the picture; Mrs. E. C. Wheeler must have been inside the car; and as Mr. Hutchinson was managing the camera so the rest of us might be shown, he is absent from the picture.

So, with this explanation, we invite our readers to take another look at the front-page picture, and see if you don't all wish you could have been in that happy company—the first car-load of the kind ever known to go so far to attend a bee-keepers' convention where so many extensive bee-keepers were assembled, and who represented so many colonies of bees and so many pounds of honey—

No. of Colonies.	No. lbs. Comb Honey.	No. lbs. Ext'd Honey.
Over 45,000.	Over 300,000.	Over 2,000,000.

THE CHICAGO-NORTHWESTERN CONVENTION will be held Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 2 and 3. The executive committee held a meeting Oct. 15, and will soon be able to announce the exact place of meeting in Chicago, and also give some particulars as to program. Look out for a great meeting. Plan to be present. It stands next to the National convention. Some have told us they thought it better than the National.

THREE FINE PHOTOGRAPHS were taken by W. Z. Hutchinson, when on the Los Angeles trip in August, for copies of which we are indebted to him. The first is of the Grand Canyon (and it is a grand picture); the second shows the bee-keepers' car, a reproduction appearing on the first page of this issue of the Bee Journal; and the third is a good group-picture of those attending the Los Angeles con-



ONE OF THE LOVELY CALIFORNIA HOMES.

vention. The prices of these photographs are 75 cents each, postpaid. We can supply them at the price mentioned, should any desire either one or all of the pictures. The Grand Canyon picture is the best we have ever seen of that wonderful spot.

HENRY A. KUNZE, of Monroe Co., N. Y., wrote us Oct. 5, when renewing his subscription:

"The honey crop was a failure here this season; 400 pounds from 18 colonies, spring count. We hope for better results next year."

GENERAL MANAGER N. E. FRANCE, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, seems to be a very busy man these days. He has a case to prosecute in Colorado, one to defend in New York, and one to defend in Texas, besides his annual report to get out. We saw enough of the General Manager business under the late Thomas G. Newman, to know that it is no easy job, if properly taken care of. And Mr. France will do his best, all can depend upon that.

MR. W. A. PRYAL, of California, sent us the following clipping from the San Francisco Examiner, dated at Ventura, Calif., Sept. 22:

"Mrs. J. M. Owens died this morning from blood-poisoning. For several weeks she suffered intense pain with neuralgia, and decided to have several teeth removed. The teeth were extracted and blood-poisoning set in immediately. Her condition rapidly grew worse until death came. She was the daughter of the late R. Wilkin, who was one of the wealthiest bee-men in this section."

Mrs. J. F. McIntyre is a sister of Mrs. Owens, the unfortunate lady mentioned in the clipping, both being daughters of the late R. Wilkin, who was noted for his famous yields of honey. The case of Mrs. Owens certainly is a sad one.

A BIG BASSWOOD LOG CONTRACT was reported last month in a Wisconsin newspaper, to the effect that a certain manufacturing company of that State had arranged with parties at Escanaba, Mich., for 1000 car-loads of basswood per year for seven years. "To complete the contract will require 40,000,000 feet. As logs are becoming scarce the contract will no doubt prove profitable." So says the report.

We suppose none of this lumber will be used for sections for bee-keepers, as the firm mentioned does not manufacture bee-supplies. It seems a pity to use up the scant supply of basswood left in the country for anything else but sections, when, perhaps, some other kinds of wood will answer about as well for the other purposes. But no one can interfere with the general use or destruction of the basswood timber.

A MONKEY-WRENCH STORY has been sent to us by Mr. C. E. Kemp, of Maryland. It is "respectfully dedicated" to our "Svede" friend, Yon Yonson, who has written for the American Bee Journal some wholesome nonsense, which some one has said is "relished by the best of men, now and then." Well, here's the

MONKEY-WRENCH STORY: □ □ □ □ □

The American Machinist is responsible for the publication of the following story, reporting it as received from a Canadian friend. The source of the story is unknown, but the occurrence is credited to the Pincher Creek district. Two travelers were driving through that section and met with an accident to their buggy. One of the two went to a near-by shanty, the occupant of which happened to be a Swede, and asked if he had a monkey-wrench. The traveler was astonished to receive the following reply:

"No, ay got a cattle-ranch; may brother, Ole, haf a horse-ranch; Nels Nelson haf a hog-ranch ba de crick ofer; and a Yankee feller haf a sheep-ranch but 5 mile down de road; but ay bet no feller fool enough to start a monkey-ranch in dose country."

THAT SUNDAY AT GRAND CANYON.—Dr. Miller writes us as follows concerning his conduct on that day:

MR. EDITOR:—I must enter a mild protest against being held up as a frightful example of laziness. On page 612, in telling about that Sunday at Grand Canyon, you say, "Dr. Miller and the women-folks evidently decided to take things easy, and rest." Now, if you had said I was a little bit lazy, or just "mejum" lazy, I could hardly object, for I must confess there are times when I have more or less longing "to take things easy, and rest," albeit the opportunity for such a thing seems to be a constantly receding quantity. But the idea of being so outrageously lazy that, after having traveled 2000 miles from home, I should miss the chance to see one of the greatest wonders of Nature just because I had "decided to take things easy, and rest"—well, Mr. Editor, I must draw the line at that.

I can't say just what was in the minds of the other women, but the one and only reason I did not yield to the strong desire to "go with the multitude," was because it was Sunday, and I didn't believe it would be the right thing to spend it out among the rocks and coyotes in a way I wouldn't dream of spending it at home. If others

thought the Grand Canyon was outside the jurisdiction of the fourth commandment, or if they thought it was worshipping God to tramp all over creation on Sunday, that's their affair, not mine; but please, Mr. Editor, don't say that I missed the one chance of a lifetime to see the Grand Canyon just because I "decided to take things easy, and rest."

C. C. MILLER.

We think Dr. Miller did just the right thing for him, in not going "all over creation on Sunday." There were also other men of our party who did not go down into the Canyon. We believe we indicated all who did go down, however. And so far as we know, none of them regretted having gone. But we would not attempt to decide for others as to the right or wrong of going down into the Grand Canyon on Sunday. As for ourselves, we do not think it was wrong for us to go. Had we thought so we would have remained above with Dr. Miller "and the other women." We certainly would not object to taking a long walk at home on Sunday, even when there is nothing special to see; and to take a long walk down and up the Grand Canyon on Sunday, and see "one of the greatest wonders of Nature"—well, we did it. But it's too long a "walk" for every Sunday!

THE DELINEATOR FOR NOVEMBER.—In the November issue The Delineator sustains its recognized position as the foremost fashion publication, and one of the high-class literary magazines. Excellent reading and refined art supplement, the display of Winter fashions, which are more charming than at any previous time. In fiction there is the second installment of The Evolution of a Club Woman, the bold narrative of a woman's experiences in clubdom, purporting to be fact; a clever short story by William MacLeod Raine, entitled An Unpremeditated Engagement; An Interrupted Honeymoon, by Lillie Hamilton French, a pathetic incident of a little Yorkshire terrier; and a Western story by Minna C. Smith. In the second of his remarkable photographic articles, J. C. Hemment relates some of his thrilling adventures with the camera. N. Hudson Moore has a strikingly-illustrated paper on Chrysanthemums, and in the "Miladi" paper Clara E. Laughlin writes of Conflicting Tendencies in early married life. A House Small but Artistic is pictured and described by Alice M. Kellogg, and in "Carlotta and I" Miles Bradford tells the story of an old-fashioned Thanksgiving. For the children, there is a Firelight Story, by Livingston B. Morse; entertaining Pastimes, by Lina Beard, describing the construction of the Statue of Zeus at Olympia; an amusing story by C. V. C. Mathews, called, We Meet Monsieur Daguerre, and a Sewing Lesson. In addition there are numerous articles by experts treating problems of the home and household.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we are using it ourselves.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy free; 10 for 20 cts.; 25 for 40 cts.; 50 for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page, on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office. □

Why Not Help a Little—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbauer, is a bee-keeper's handbook of 138 pages, which is just what our German friends will want. It is fully illustrated, and neatly bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.75. Address all orders to this office.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

Convention Proceedings

THE LOS ANGELES CONVENTION.

Report of the Proceedings of the 34th Annual Meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1903.

Continued from page 663.)

Mr. Moe—After listening to Mr. McIntyre's experience in hiving bees, I would like to ask if he has any difficulty with after-swarming, or secondary swarming; and, also, if he has had any experience with young queens reared in the same colony. If they have any disposition to swarm during that season, as well as introducing his queens.

Mr. McIntyre—I have very little difficulty with after-swarms. That is why I use the queen-excluder. By setting the brood-chamber out with a very few bees in it, and then introducing a cell ready to hatch, there is hardly ever an exception to this rule.

Mrs. D. A. Higgins—I always think the crossness depends a good deal upon who handles them, and how they are handled. We never have any trouble with cross bees. I think the way they are handled has a great deal to do with it.

J. K. Williamson—I wish to ask if there is any Cyprian blood in nearly all of the light-colored strains of bees. It always seems to me they are crosser and more vindictive than any of the dark strains that I get.

A. I. Root—In Cuba, last winter, they complained a great deal that when they had a long continued flow of honey the worker-bees would fill all the cells with honey to the exclusion of brood, and the colonies would get depopulated. I laughed at the idea that that would stop queens from rearing brood. It seems as though the bees filled up everything with the honey. I said to them, We want some Holy Land bees. I used Holy Land bees years ago, and they would go to work at the approach of winter and fill up the cells with brood. I would like to ask if you have any trouble in California, when there is a very large flow of honey, with the bees filling the combs with honey to the exclusion of brood?

Frank Benton—I have shown this condition with any of these Eastern bees, and I ought, perhaps, to supply from the Cyprians and Holy Lands to a certain extent. I merely intend that, I think, as crossing material and breeding material, the Cyprians are to be preferred to the Holy Lands, and that rather gentle Cyprians can be found on the average. Now, when it comes down to the question, any of these Eastern races will introduce that element of prolificness, swift flight, strong wing-power, energy in collecting, and if we can only avoid that sharpness of disposition by the introduction of the gentle qualities from the male element, then we could meet all these conditions and get bees where there was an early flow, and we want them to go through the winter in powerful colonies; where the flow comes especially during the winter they would be especially valuable in keeping up the brood-rearing, storing their surplus in supers, and keeping the body of the hive well filled, whether the honey is coming in in that manner.

Another point, their continuous industry causes them, when other bees slack up and do nothing, to keep up enough to keep up the honey. That is not the case with the Italians. Then their lack of hardiness causes them to dwindle easily, and we prevent this by combining with one of the Eastern races, whichever one of them may be preferred.

Now, just one word more. I mentioned the Caucasian race of bees. I have had very little experience with them, but I am very favorably impressed with them, and it is quite possible that we will have there a moral element that will be preferable even to the Carniolans.

T. O. Andrews—It seems to me that we are devoting a sight of time to questions that have been gone over time and time again. There are a thousand and one important questions relative to foul brood, treatment of foul brood, and things that are vitally important. As to this question

of Cyprian bees—"Holy Terrors," I call them—I was very glad when they decided they would not live in my climate. Every one to his notion in this, just as in the matter of the hot knife or cold knife. I move that we proceed to the election of officers, and then to the question-box.

The following officers were then chosen to serve for the year 1904:

President—J. U. Harris, of Grand Junction, Colo.

Vice-President—C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill.

Secretary—George W. Brodbeck, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Proceeding to the question-box after a recess, with Mr. T. O. Andrews in the chair, the first question read was:

METHODS OF RUNNING OUT-APIARIES.

"Which system is best for out-apiaries, hired help, or furnish bees and everything, and give a manager a percent of the net profits?"

E. T. Abbott—May I give my experience a little with hired help? On general principles, it is absolutely worthless. Once I turned over to a man 150 colonies of bees. I agreed to pay him \$30 a month and his board. I had no way of telling whether he earned his board or not, because I was away for about four weeks. On my return, I found that he did not know where a single colony in the yard was located. The colonies were all numbered, and for quite a little while I manipulated the bees from my location, saying, No. 3 would do so and so, and so on, and I told him that the colony of fine Carniolans should not be permitted to swarm, and that they were not to be divided until absolutely necessary. When I got home, my wife said that a swarm of bees was hanging on a tree outside, and I went out in the morning and put a swarm-catcher under them, when I discovered my \$10 queen had been hanging in a tree all night. When I asked him what had become of the colony of Carniolans, he said he did not know; and he was a very good young man and wanted to look after my interests. That is the reason I gave up manipulating bees. Whenever I have undertaken to hire a man to keep bees, I have become convinced that I could not hire it done. That has been my experience.

Mr. France—This subject, to those keeping a good many bees, is one of vital importance. As Mr. Abbott remarked this morning, it is getting to be everything on the union line. Labor is a big figure, and to get labor on the farm is not so difficult as in the bee-yards. I find I must either hire them at a definite stated price, they to do as I direct, or they must work upon a commission for a part of the product of the apiary—one of these two methods. In my own locality I am fortunately situated, having one of our State Normal Schools, and students, especially those in the third year, anxious to stay in the vicinity over the summer vacation, and the busy season comes just at a time when their summer vacation is on, and I take in these graduate boys as my assistants. But, generally speaking, I question if it is desirable to take the ordinary laborer, as we find him, on a commission basis. Their whole interest, then, is as to the number of pounds of honey they can produce, and they may over-reach, and you will be sorry for the experience. I think this is largely a matter of locality.

H. H. Hyde—I would rather have a man work on commission than on wages.

Mr. France—Yes, sir; rather than work for wages, because if I am not there things will go on in an indifferent, careless way. On the other hand, if it is his labor, he is willing to work more than six hours a day, and as a labor union dictates.

Mr. Williamson—In both systems, whether you hire the man or whether you rent the bees to him on a commission, the principle involved is the same. A man is trying to get all out of the bees he can. His interests and his employer's are antagonistic, and they can never be harmonized. The laboring man sells his labor and renders only so much as he must in order to hold his job. It is a business proposition with him; and, on the other hand, it is a business proposition to get all out of a man he can. There never will be harmony between employer and employee; it is impossible.

F. G. Corey—If you want to run an engine, you must have an engineer. A railroad company can trust a man a thousand miles away, if he understands his work. If a man has no taste for that kind of work he is not a bee-man. You can train men to work in the fields or the orchards, and they must be trained to be of real service in the bee-yards.

BEST BEE FOR COMB HONEY.

"What is the best bee for the production of comb honey?"

Mr. Hyde—Either Italians or Carniolans.
 Dr. Miller—I say, *worker*-bees!
 A. I. Root—Dr. Miller's hybrids!

BEST BEE-ESCAPE.

"What is the best bee-escape?"

Allen Barnett—I do not know whether my experience counts for more than others in that line or not. I work for comb honey, and I like to get the bees out of the supers pretty well, so I don't use any bee-escape, only one of my own, and that is a common tent, such as is used by campers. I have one about ten feet square, and I get a couple of poles and leave an opening at the top of it, and then take common screen-wire and make a funnel, leaving one end of it large enough for one bee to get out. At the other end a cloth that will sit securely on the tent, so that the sides and ends will lie down on the ground a few inches, so that the bees can not get under. I use a little smoke, and carry the super with the combs in the sections, and stand it in the tent on end—not on the side, but on the end, so that the sections stand up and down. I place another one close to it, but not close enough so that the bees can get through. You can stand them in rows. In a tent ten feet square I can put as many as 50. All that you take off before noon will be out in a few hours, and I can work until 3 o'clock in the afternoon very well with that kind of bee-escape. As quick as you go in, close down your curtain, so that the bees can not come in. If you don't work later than 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the bees will come out and go to their homes. Sometimes bees will come from the outside and go down. In order to remedy that, I make another cone of the same size and shape, allowing the space of 6 or 8 inches above it. They will then crawl out of the first and into the second, and they seem to become confused and go back out. This is the best bee-escape I have ever tried in connection with taking off comb honey. I have not used the Porter, but the old-fashioned ones. The bees do not have to crawl up through their supers by being stacked up.

Dr. Miller—The question as to the bee-escape depends upon the intention of the proprietor. If he wants to get his bees out of the super over night, or leave them as long as he has a mind to, I don't believe there is anything better than the Porter, because he can put it on and leave it, although it may be a question between the Porter and the Lareese. That has been used so little, perhaps of late, that not many would remember the name, but Mr. Reese combined the names of Larrabee and Reese in the name. But if the escape is meant to get the bees out of the super so that the proprietor may get them from the out-apiary and take them home, then the Porter or Lareese, either, is too slow, and the plan already mentioned is good. Let me give you one hint as to that. All that is required in that is to have a tent large enough to hold the supers. Pile them one upon top of the other crosswise, then that allows them to escape. Then the robbers, if it is a time when the robbers are troublesome, every time you go in there to take a fresh super, will try again. You will notice that the bees always attack your tent from the side where the wind blows. Have your door on the opposite side, and they will not come in. For a good many years I have used what I think is more convenient, and it is given in Root's "A B C of Bee-Culture" as the "Miller Tent Escape," and that is simply a combination of a robber-cloth and a cone. The robber-cloth is quickly thrown over the pile of supers. Throw the robber-cloth over them like a tent, and then when you are ready to go home you will find all the bees out. That, I think, is the most convenient way of all.

YOUNG QUEEN LAYING IRREGULARLY.

"Is a young queen which starts out like a laying worker, scattering the eggs and mixing drone and worker eggs badly through worker-comb, worth keeping, or should she be killed at once?"

Dr. Miller—Try her again; give her another trial.

SELF-SPACING FRAMES FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

"In producing extracted honey, has the self-spacing frame any advantage over the ordinary hanging frame? About what percentage of producers use self-spacing frames?"

N. A. Kluck—Self-spacing frames have a great many advantages. There is a great deal of difference.

J. M. Hambaugh—I think I am qualified to speak of the advantages and disadvantages of self-spacing frames. I have been in the business of inspecting everybody's apiaries in San Diego county, and I think we have about as

great varieties as any State in the Union. If you could go with me and see the disadvantages of the different kinds of self-spacing frames, you would everlastingly place condemnation on them. If you want to examine rapidly, and get over a good deal of space in a day, you will almost curse the time you ever saw a self-spacing frame. And it is a great disadvantage when it comes to rapid handling and inspecting of frames throughout the country. If I had my way about it, I would everlastingly do away with self-spacing frames. That has been my experience, and I think that of a good many others. There may be some advantages for the time being, but wait until you want to take the frames out, and get at them rapidly. Then you will find they are a great disadvantage. With the other frames, you will find by placing your fingers right, you can lift them right out. But self-spacing frames you will have to pry out the first ones, until you can lift the frames up and get them out. Otherwise they are very hard to get out.

Mr. Abbott—How about the self-spacing hive, not a frame?

Mr. Hambaugh—I have never had any experience, if you mean hives.

Mr. Abbott—Yes, sir, I mean the body of the hives.

Mr. Williamson—All the experience I have had fails to apply when it comes to a movable frame. For rapid handling, you must have a loose-hanging frame.

Mr. Hyde—I am for a hanging frame, first, last, and all the time.

Dr. Miller—There are self-spacing frames and self-spacing frames, and it does not necessarily follow because you found a hive—and you will find them—where the frames are stuck fast, that all self-spacing frames act that way. The only thing is to have a sufficiently small point of contact. Generally you have that too large. I would like to ask Mr. Hambaugh the smallest point of contact he found between any of those frames.

Mr. Hambaugh—After they were in use a certain length of time I found all of them exceedingly hard to pry apart.

Dr. Miller—If we let any large amount of space come in contact that is bad. But did you find any of them touching at only a single point above and below?

Mr. Hambaugh—No; all touched about half way.

Dr. Miller—If there is only a single point at the top you will find those will be just a delight to handle. You will have no trouble in getting them out. The bees can not accumulate a lot of propolis there. We ought to have—I have tried hard to get that—we ought to have a spacing-nail that would automatically go in, with a head $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. I can not get them inside of that. I use a heavy common wire nail, and, with a gauge, drive it in so that it projects $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. A staple would answer the same thing.

Mr. Hambaugh—To one side or another, enough so that they would go past each other.

Mr. Hershiser—Just as fast as I pull these frames out of the hive I go and get a claw-hammer and pull the nails or staples out.

Dr. Miller—Anybody that does not like them—there is no law against pulling them out.

Mr. Abbott—I might say I have been using a hive for more than ten years in which the hive spaces the frames. I pronounced the Hoffman frame a humbug ten years ago, and I actually would not have one if I were manipulating it; but why one should suppose that a frame can not be spaced any other way when it can be accurately spaced with metal is beyond me. The "St. Joe" hive has frames which are spaced in that way, and you may nail your frames and not touch them for ten years, and you will have no trouble to lift any one of them out with ease. That hive has been sold for about 15 years, all over our Western country, and I have heard of no complaint of frames being stuck fast.

Mr. Hambaugh—I did run across a hive of that kind from which it was simply impossible to remove the frames. They had gotten so propolized, and we had so everlastingly much trouble trying to get those frames out and overhauling them, that the owner declared he would do away with them. If that is the "St. Joe" hive, I don't want anything to do with it.

Mr. Abbott—That is not the "St. Joe" hive.

Mr. Hyde—We once bought about 180 hives—I don't know whether they were the "St. Joe" hive or not, but when I wanted to get the frames out I had to move one at a time.

J. A. Delano—I think if we used tin right on the end of our hive where the frame is, so that we could slide our frames back and forth, then get a straight top-bar and a straight end-bar, it does not matter what width we take

(and not use any spaces of any kind), we will find it will suit all localities better. In our locality, I do not think, of all the plans suggested in this discussion, that any of them would work. They will get gummed up.

The convention then adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

(Continued next week.)

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

A Sisterly Suggestion to a Brother.

I have been in the bee-business three years. I had 200 colonies last season, but lost some this spring. The honey crop is small with us this season, but of good quality.

I enjoy reading the Sisters' letters.

I take all the care of the bees and honey, making shipping-cases, etc.

I can sympathize with the brother from Delta Co., Colo., as I know what it is to do housework and care for bees at the same time. If he will send his full address to the American Bee Journal I will send him my address, and perhaps we can arrange it for one to take care of the bees while the other one looks after the bread, as I am a widow.

Bent Co., Colo., Sept. 22.

MRS. C. HENRY.

Good Season—Changing Supers.

This has been a very good honey season, although the weather was not the most favorable—too cool to secrete the honey. Clovers blossomed well, but basswood blossoms lasted about 10 days.

I have sold \$91.16 worth of honey from 24 colonies, besides saving enough for ourselves and giving away quite a little.

I have kept bees many years, but I feel I know but little about them yet, and would like to ask: If a super is taken from one hive nearly full of honey and bees and placed on another, what becomes of the bees? Do they go down and out, or do they help finish filling the sections with honey?

I found a copy of the American Bee Journal of 1888, but it is quite inferior to the present paper of the same name. I find it very interesting and profitable to bee-keepers, especially the Sisters department, which I hope will continue to grow.

MRS. R. A. HUNTINGTON.

Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 30.

It depends upon the age of the bees. Most of them will stay where they are put, while field-bees that happen to be in the super will return to their own hive when they fly out, unless there has been several days of wet, cloudy weather so they could not fly. In that case most of them will, no doubt, begin to feel at home where they are.

Sowing for Bees—An Elder Sister.

When I read Mary E. Avera's letter (page 424), I thought how much she was like me, only she is on a ranch farm and I am on a little Jersey farm. I do all my work, having no one to help me. She says she makes chicken-coops, so have I, and chicken yards. Her husband says when she gets hold of anything she don't know when to let go; that is my nature, too.

One sister says she makes her Hill's device, to go over the bees, out of barrel-hoops. I have made mine ever since I kept bees.

Thank you, Sister S. M. Payne, for telling how you take your honey off. I did not know of that way, and I have only one bee-escape.

I can sympathize with you Sister Payne, for I have not been able to get around without a cane for five weeks; have the same trouble. My bees do not seem to appreciate my hobbling among them with a cane. They have not had the attention they ought to have, and are not as good-natured as they were when I was with them more and talked with and to them.

I have undertaken too much. I planted an acre of corn, dropped and covered it myself, also quite a patch of sunflowers, and want to sow a patch of millet, too, and have seeded the pear-orchard to crimson clover, so that next summer the bees will have plenty. The first of March I planted the piece I am going to seed down, then I kept planting until the last of June, so they would have flowers to work on for a long time, and the pigeons and chickens will enjoy the seed this winter; but I notice since the spider-plant has commenced to bloom they do not seem to pay so much attention to the sunflowers, but are very busy on the spider-plant, especially in the forepart of the day. I never could succeed in getting it to grow before, until I read in the Bee Journal that it had to be sown in the fall. The patch looks pretty—it is so full of bloom.

The bees work on lima beans, too; I have a patch of them, and also of tomatoes for the canning factory, besides the things I am raising for myself. So you see I have undertaken a good deal for a woman alone, who will be 75 years old in December.

I always thought the Bee Journal very good, but since Mr. York has been so kind as to give the Sisters a corner to ourselves, it has added a great deal more to its interest. It seems natural, I suppose, for us to look at that part first; I am sure I always look there, and if our Editor had not given us a corner the bee-brethren would not know what we can do. I guess I am the only sister that has ever made hives, and I have a good many on hand, which is well, as I have lost the use of my right eye, and it is a great disadvantage in bee-work, as well as other work. Some other time I will have to tell about how my bees have worked and stored.

SARAH J. GRIFFITH.

Cumberland Co., N. J., Aug. 10.

Bees on the Farm.

Our home is in a place that is comparatively new, having been settled only a few years, and the farms that we will consider have 20 or 30 acres, and many of them less, of plowland, and the rest is hay and pasture and woodland—just room for a good garden and orchard, for potatoes and corn, and a little grain; just what stock is necessary, 50 to 100 hens, and 2 to 40 colonies of bees. Of course, there are some big farms here, but we will let some one else talk about big farms.

Here, in northern Minnesota, we put our bees out in the spring, the last week in March or the first week in April, and we look them over, help the weak ones, feed the hungry before the rush of the spring work begins; and then again in two or three weeks, but they don't seem to need much care till they begin to swarm, the last of May. By that time the spring planting is well out of the way; chickens hatched, and almost able to take care of themselves. The busiest time with bees is right in hoeing time, but we find we can leave hoeing a little while at any time.

I should think there would be a conflict between bees and strawberries, but we have had only a few strawberries since we kept bees. We can manage the haying all right, and the raspberries and currants, and the worst trouble with the bees is over before the plums and apples are ripe.

The earliest blossoms our bees find are such as willow, tag-alder, soft-maple, and box-elder. There is an abundance of these trees, and they give the bees a good start. Soon after the tassel-flowers are gone, the plum blossoms appear, and wild cherry, and apple, and dandelions. We have the largest, finest dandelions in the world, and they blossom by spells all summer. We don't get much nice honey from the early blossoms, but we have had a little that was very fine. I should think the honey from the apple-blossoms would be very nice, and it may be when alone, but plum and cherry honey seems to taste more of the bark than of the blossoms.

We would like to get through swarming in time for white clover, but we don't, for they keep on swarming through June and July, and a few in August, and sometimes in September.

We have tried artificial swarming of bees only a few times, but have had very good success when we have tried it, and it might save a good deal of work.

One swarm came out August 6, 1900, and filled the new hive and stored 23 pounds of surplus. Once in a while a swarm comes out in September and builds up well, and goes into winter quarters in good shape.

White clover is very plentiful in our section, in the roadsides, pastures, and unused corners, but I suppose our very best honey-plant for rushing is the basswood.

About a week or ten days after our basswoods blossom, they begin to blossom on the shore of Mille Lacs, about a mile away. So, in a good year, we have a long basswood season. The bees work hard on the corn and catnip. There is not much buckwheat raised near our home, though I think it pays to have a few small patches near the hen-house. Then the bees can gather the honey, and the poultry will harvest the buckwheat. It would piece out nicely between basswood and goldenrod, for the alsike is uncertain, and blossoms only by spells.

There are lots of wild asters, and we get a great many pounds of bright goldenrod honey, and dandelions blossom till the bees are put away for winter.

We put our bees in the cellar about the last of November, and we have found that a swarm that goes into winter quarters in good shape is pretty sure to be all right in the spring; most of them are rearing brood and have young bees hatching when they leave the cellar.

We keep our bees in the cellar under the house, with the potatoes and other vegetables. We kept the temperature about 38 degrees last winter, and we have had better success at that temperature than warmer. We look at the thermometer every time we go down cellar, and open or close the ventilator to keep it right, and it does not take much time, while the better the cellar is for bees, the better it is for the vegetables and apples.

We got our first three swarms of bees four years ago; and we don't know of any in the county before that. Now we have 36 colonies, and about half of our neighbors have from two to five colonies.

We sell more than half of our honey at home, and the rest in Aitkin. I believe the extracted honey sells best, but it all sells readily at 12½ to 15 cents a pound. It is very seldom that a neighbor comes in without inquiring about the welfare of the bees, and the prospect for honey, even if there is not time to ask about the corn crop, or the melons or apples.

Whatever helps to make this world and humanity better and sweeter is always a blessing. We always love and appreciate anything that is sweet, and it seems to be the duty of the bee to search out and gather sweets that would otherwise be unnoticed and wasted, just as it is the duty of every human being to search out and remember the mercies and blessings so abundantly bestowed by our Heavenly Father.—Read at the Minnesota State Convention.

Aitkin Co., Minn.

ALICE HAZELTON.

Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

BEESWAX-EXPERIMENTS.

The Texas wax-experiments, page 564, told us what we already knew, for the main, that the percent of dirt in a comb increases with age. Like a spoiled child, I'm going to cry for what they didn't tell us. I want to know whether the *total amount* of wax in a comb doth with age increase, decrease, or remain stationary. If they had told us that it would have been something like. Until we find out that it isn't so, we naturally suppose virgin comb to be all wax. 'Spects that lots of the brethren still need to be informed. Texas finds that virgin comb has 88 percent of wax. But they used foundation in their virgin comb; and I incline to protest pretty loudly against such hybrid virginity.

EXPERIMENTS WITH HIVE-COVERS.

That any well-made cover with a shade-board added protects better than a complicated cover alone, is a conclusion of value—and a conclusion that seems reasonable, also. They didn't find out exactly how much heat went through each individual cover in a given time. That's quite an important item. Perhaps you don't get my idea. Like this: Two tubs each has a small leak; but one small leak is only half as large as the other small leak. Sink these two tubs half down in water, for it to leak in, and *let them alone long enough*, and you'll fail to find out any difference in the leaks. Water will rise nearly to level in both. Similarly in these left-all-day empty hives, temperature finally got to

nearly the same level in most of them; but I fear the circumstance is misleading. Suppose they try next time how much ice melts in each chamber in one hour. Page 564.

HYBRIDS OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

An incorrect statement, on page 566, needs spotting. Very true (and an important "very true"), that animals, and plants also, have two diverse kinds of hybrids, according to *which way* the cross is made. Not altogether unreasonable to say that neither is the true hybrid, if the lack could be remedied readily—as it can not. Mr. Newell's true hybrid is not a true hybrid, either. The same cause of diversity, only in much less degree, remains. C-I x I-C must not be expected to be exactly the same as I-C x C-I.

NUMBER OF BEES USED UP IN A POUND OF HONEY.

Dr. Miller's estimate of 500 bees spent for a pound of honey is good as a starter—with the admission that they sometimes get much more. On similar lines I'll proceed to say, the bees of a summer may total 100,000. If all are spent, so as to average the rate named, it will be 200 pounds. A good many of us do not get so much as the surplus off a 200-pound income. Page 568.

OUT-APIARIES AND BRUSHED SWARMS.

Stachelhausen, it seems, has run an out-apiary 11 years by brushing swarms a little in advance of Nature. Still thinks the method one of the best, but finds a great deal depends upon locality and circumstances.

And when he has a virgin queen in a hive and wants her killed, he can attain that, nine times out of ten, by a simple temporary shifting of hives near the close of the day—getting in a good lot of field-bees from a colony with a laying queen. The sweeping success of this, in Stachelhausen's hands, surprises me. Perhaps he only expects it of rather weak colonies. Page 580.

SWARMING AND NECTAR-GATHERING.

A. E. Hooker, on page 582, seems to have my experiences pretty frequently. Not sure to escape swarming when the flowers fail for a spell to yield nectar. And the dictum of 8 or 9 days between prime swarm and after-swarm wholly unreliable. He finds more cases less than 8 days than I do. The average with my bees is more—in many individual cases much more.

In caging queens to prevent swarming, if the bees swarm precipitately when their queen is released, that looks to me like pretty good evidence that they were thinking about swarming more than about honey-storing before—*i. e.*, not doing their best.

Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

On the Mercy of the Court.

This is to be an apology, but I'd like to offer a prize for a form of words adequate to the occasion. Some of the questions answered in this number should have been answered long ago, but were buried under a mass of letters and papers where they slept until now resurrected to haunt me like accusing ghosts. To say I regret the delay doesn't at all meet the case. If I should burn the letters in hopes that the writers would think Uncle Sam had lost them, it would hardly help matters, for I'd rather stand all the reproaches that may be heaped upon me than to bear the lashings of a conscience constantly reminding me that I am a liar and a sneak. I'd like to promise that I'll never do it again; but I don't dare to. I don't know but I may. The trouble is, that I'm so crowded I don't do things as methodically as I should. I'm told I ought to give up some of the things I'm doing, but which? Some of them I hardly *can* give up, some of them I don't like to, and some of them I won't.

All I can do in the present case is to throw myself on the mercy of the court, and although not deserving it, still to ask forgiveness.

C. C. MILLER.

[We feel sure all who may have been unintentionally neglected will be glad to accept Dr. Miller's humble apology. We know he is a very busy man, and trying to keep up with his work as best he can. We can sympathize fully with him, as for years we have had altogether

too much to do in order to do some things in as good a manner as they should be done.—EDITOR.]

Three or Five Banded Bees.

I want to Italianize all of my bees, and rear the most of the queens. Which would you buy to start with, those with three or with five bands?

MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—Hard to tell. The best of either kind is better than the average of the other. Taking them as they average in general, very likely you will do as well with three-banders.

Spider-Plant, Blue Thistle and Alfalfa.

I notice in reading "A B C of Bee-Culture" that there is a plant called spider-plant. Will it grow here? Where can I get some seed. What time in the year should it be planted?

Will the blue thistle grow here? Also alfalfa? Where can I get it? I have tried and failed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSWERS.—1. The spider-plant will probably grow with you if sown in the spring, but you will hardly find it worth the trouble. You can get seed from the A. I. Root Co.

Blue thistle will likely succeed with you, but not alfalfa.

Keeping Bears Out of the Apiary.

I intend to start an out-apiary at a place infested by bears. As you have seen and spoken of California bee-keepers lately, perhaps you could inform me how they keep them out of the yards. OREGON.

ANSWER.—I don't remember to have seen any special means mentioned to prevent the encroachments of bears except in one case. If I remember correctly, in that case the hives were up in a tree, and a platform was built about the tree a few feet above the ground. Of course, a bear could not pass the platform; but such a plan would hardly be practicable on a large scale. If any of the constituency have any means of prevention to offer, I yield the floor.

Cost of Bee-Supplies—Mailing Queens—Starting with Bees.

1. What would be the expenses, per pound or per colony, for supplies for an apiary of say 100 colonies, producing 45 pounds of extracted honey or 30 pounds of comb honey per colony?

2. What is the average life of a dovetailed Langstroth hive, with reasonable care?

3. Can queen-bees be shipped by mail with safety across the continent? Are they so shipped?

4. How many colonies would you advise a man to start with who intends to devote his whole time to bee-keeping? CALIFORNIA.

ANSWERS.—1. If the extracted honey is put in 60-pound cans, it will cost for cans by the quantity about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent for each pound of honey. For comb honey, sections and foundation will cost about a cent a pound.

2. Varies with climates and seasons. At a rough estimate, 25 years.

3. Yes.

4. As a general rule, a man will do well to begin the first year with 2 colonies, although special conditions might make it advisable to vary greatly from that.

Fence Separators or Solid Ones.

Will the bees work better and quicker in sections with fence separators than the old-style solid ones? OHIO.

ANSWER.—It will make no difference.

Uniting Bees—Wintering—Feeding Glucose.

I had a small swarm of bees to issue, which I decided to unite with a weak colony I had in my yard. I raised the cover and blew smoke over the frames and in at the hive-entrance of the weak colony. I then shook the bees of the swarm off the limb in front of the entrance. They entered the hive nicely, but the bees of the weak colony fought with such fury that they killed half of the bees of the swarm in a few minutes. Some of the bees of the swarm left the hive and entered the hive of a strong colony that stood near, and were welcomed by the bees of the strong colony.

1. Why did the bees of the weak colony fight those of the swarm? And why were they welcomed by the bees of the strong colony?

2. I notice yellow-jackets entering some of my hives. Do you think they are doing mischief? The bees do not seem to notice them.

3. I have been wintering my bees with a super filled with chaff next to the brood-chamber. Is this a good practice? Should there be a cloth placed over the brood-frames under the chaff super?

4. Is glucose fit to feed bees for winter stores? VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know, but I'll make something of a guess. A weak colony, as well as a strong one, may resent the intrusion of

strangers, the case being worse if the weak colony has a laying queen and the intruding swarm has a virgin. The manner of their entrance has something to do with their reception. When the swarm attempted to enter the hive of the weak colony, the bees probably marched in with a bold air, as who should say, "We have as good a right here as you, and we're coming in;" and the bees of the colony said, "We'll see about that." But the bees that went to the neighboring strong colony went as supplicants, and stood at the entrance fanning, as if to say, "Please let us in, we've lost our home, but if you'll let us in we'll work all the rest of our lives for you, just as if born here."

2. They're probably after honey, and are not likely to get off scot-free for long.

3. It's all right if the chaff doesn't sift down among the brood-combs; the cloth will prevent that.

4. No, no; glucose is not a fit thing to feed bees at any time or under any circumstances.

"Rosemary Cure" for Foul Brood.

During the past year I have seen several articles in the American Bee Journal concerning the "rosemary cure" for foul brood. Is it a sure cure for the scourge? Do the fumes of it do the work? PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—I don't know, but I have no faith in it.

Shallow Extracting-Frames—Cause of Balling Queens.

1. Do you use the shallow extracting frames, or don't you produce any extracted honey?

2. What do you think of frames $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep for extracting?

3. On page 526, I notice an article which seems to explain the mystery of queenless colonies in the spring. Rough handling or jarring, he said, in early spring would cause the queen to be balled or killed. May this not be an explanation, or do you think there is anything in the idea? MICHIGAN.

ANSWERS.—1. I work only for comb honey.

2. The shallow frames are probably quite a little better for extracting; but the advantage is offset to some extent by the fact that frames can not be used interchangeably in either story. Yet the advantage of having clean frames that are used only for extracting turns the scales with some in favor of the shallow frames.

2. I have never supposed that loss of queens in my case could be traced to rough handling, but it is possible that there is more in it than I have supposed.

Using Foul-Broody Hives.

Is it safe to use hives which have had foul brood in them? These hives had foul brood in them three years ago; they were thoroughly cleaned and left on the stands ever since. How long is it known to stay in the frames in hives after it has once been there? WISCONSIN.

ANSWER.—Time can hardly be considered a factor in the problem, for foul-brood spores are very long-lived, lasting, no one knows, how long, but good authorities say that hives which have contained foul brood can be used at any time without disinfecting.

Foul Brood Inspector—Introducing Queens.

1. Is there a foul brood inspector for Indiana? I had lots of dead brood in my hives last spring, and I do not know whether it is foul brood or chilled brood, or some thing else. I introduced several queens in May, and had to shake the bees from the combs to find the old queens, and may have chilled the brood while doing so.

I am a beginner, and my bees are blacks. I had 17 colonies and wanted to Italianize them, and bought 7 Italian queens; they are all dead but one.

2. How soon after introducing a queen is it safe to open the hive to see if she is all right? INDIANA.

ANSWERS.—1. I know of no foul brood inspector in Indiana.

2. It is a little safer not to disturb the colony for three or four days.

Transferring Bees—Comb Honey or Extracted?

This has been a poor season for bees. I am trying to improve my stock all through. I have almost a non-swarming strain of bees, as I had only 4 swarms out of 25 colonies, and my bees have always stored honey. I have had from 50 to 205 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections, but this year I have not had so much.

My hives are going down, and I will have to put the bees in new hives. I use the 8 frame dovetail type, but my old hives are home-made; I bought them as they are, and the combs are so crooked and jammed up I can not get into the brood.

1. Would it be best to transfer in the spring, or wait until swarming-time and shake them and put a wire-cloth between the new and the old hives until the brood all hatches out, and then melt up the old combs?

2. Which would pay the best, to run for comb or extracted honey? We get 10 cents for comb and from 6 to 8 cents for extracted, and the

vessels cost a good deal to hold it. I have a home market for all I can get at these prices.

3. Which would pay the best to sell, comb at 10 cents here, or ship it to St. Louis and get 12 to 13 cents? The freight would be \$1.25 per 100 pounds, and then the breakage and commission are to come out.

ANSWERS.—1. Better wait till swarming-time, but in putting the brood over wire-cloth, be sure to have at least a small entrance to the upper story, so the bees shall not be imprisoned there.

2. It is hardly wise for an outsider to attempt to answer questions of this kind. You see it isn't merely a matter of dollars and cents. Location has something to do with it, and the man has much to do with it. Taking the figures alone as you give them, it's a toss-up which is best.

3. Very likely there is more net money in the home market.

Sulphuric Acid for Cleansing Beeswax.

What kind of acid is used to clean beeswax? I had about 20 pounds of nice wax, for which I have a local trade here, and I put it into a wash-boiler with clean water to clean it still further. After it was melted I put it into a porcelain-lined kettle and cooked the water out, and now it is too dark for my trade. What can I do with it? From the comb to the present state it has been in new vessels only, and no chance for coloring from vessels.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—The acid used is sulphuric, one part in 100 or 200—in severe cases one part in 50—being added to the heated mass. If that doesn't clear it probably nothing will. It is said by some that using well-water instead of rain-water accounts for the darkness of wax, there being iron in so much of the well-water.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY

144 & 146 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

EDITOR,
GEORGE W. YORK.

DEPT. EDITORS,
DR. C. C. MILLER, E. E. HASTY, EMMA M. WILSON

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The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



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FROM MANY FIELDS

Honey Crop Nearly all Sold.

My honey crop is nearly all sold. I had 15 barrels, and have 2 left. It was sold at 8 cents a pound. I hope next year will be as good as this.

Brown Co., Ill., Oct. 8.

From an Old Bee-Keeper.

I have taken the American Bee Journal over 30 years, and have been handling bees for over 60 years, but I have been in the bee-business 40 years. I am just past 72 years old, and this year I have taken 13 tons of honey from 140 colonies, all extracted. The bees are all through and have gone to rest. I will begin to rear queens in January.

I have had bees near Lake Michigan, at South Haven. Perhaps you saw some of my specimens at the World's Fair, a bee-hive with a young ostrich on the top of it, and honey in ostrich egg-shells, and a good many other things.

I have had bees here for over 30 years, and a big lot of them at a time. Dr. J. ARCHER.
Santa Barbara Co., Calif., Oct. 7.

Report for the Season.

My 40 colonies of bees stored 177 gallons of extracted honey and 499 sections of comb honey.

Schuyler Co., Ill., Oct. 13.

Bee-Keeping in Wisconsin.

Last Tuesday, Oct. 6, I bought Mr. Albert Armes' bee-yard, apparatus and good-will. The yard is 9 miles north of Boscobel, and has 130 colonies of bees. I have 114 colonies in my apiary at home.

The past season Mr. Armes took off 16 barrels, of 350 pounds each, of extracted honey, starting in the spring with 100 colonies. I took off 12 barrels, starting the season with 90 colonies; I took honey from only 80 colonies, 10 were transferred and gave no surplus. There are 225 colonies of bees in our city—too many.

We look for a good season next year, if it is good weather. Our basswood bloom was killed by late freezing last spring.

Grant Co., Wis., Oct. 10. L. G. BLAIR.

Amount of Water Absorbed by Honey.

In "Editorial Comments," page 627, I find this: "Good honey contains in the neighborhood of 1-6 of its weight of water; in a moisture-laden atmosphere it may attract to itself so much moisture as to be nearly half water."

Now we will take, for instance, a barrel of 1000 pounds of good honey with the bung-hole left open, said barrel being stored in a moisture-laden atmosphere. It would draw unto itself the difference between $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, or which is $\frac{1}{3}$: $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1000 pounds is 333 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds; the total honey and water in the barrel would then be 1333 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds, would it? Of course,

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association:

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

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OWES HIS LIFE TO VITÆ-ORE.

Suffered for Years with Kidney, Heart, Stomach and Rheumatic Troubles
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COVINA, CAL.—I owe to Vitæ-Ore that I am alive to-day. For eight years I have suffered from KIDNEY TROUBLE, called by different names according to the whim of the doctor treating me, and I can honestly say that I never knew a well day. I became so bloated and fat that it was burdensome to me to make any exertion and a continual pain about my HEART never left me. It was impossible for me to lie on my left side, and sometimes I could not lie down at all. In addition to this I was tortured with RHEUMATIC PAINS, and even my DIGESTIVE ORGANS WERE DISEASED, acute attacks of cramps and neuralgic pains of the stomach being so severe as to threaten death.

Four years ago I was attacked with typhoid fever and two doctors attended me. They broke the fever and treated me for other troubles, but I became weaker and weaker and every one thought me past recovery. My sister would not give up hope, but persuaded me to try VITÆ-ORE. She and my wife said if I would swallow a few doses I would find myself improved; if I did not they would cease urging me. I began taking it, and the result which they predicted came about. I began to improve at once and became in the course of a few weeks a well man and have continued so ever since. I am able to do the hardest kind of manual labor. My heart never gives me any uneasiness, and my cramps, pains and fat are things of the past.

I could write as much more about the wonderful cure it effected, used as a gargle and swab in a case of VIRULENT DIPHTHERIA. The case was our only child and he is alive and well, while many others died who were treated by doctors. I cannot sufficiently praise VITÆ-ORE, and only wish I could reach all sufferers with a message of health and happiness.

A. T. SIGSTAD.



CURED OF SYSTEMATIC CATARRH.

E. B. Coleman, of Beecher City, Ill., Tells the Public of His Cure.

Every Organ Was Affected—Doctored for Three Years With No Benefit—Grew Worse from Day to Day Better After One Week's Use of Vitæ-Ore and is Now Cured.

BEECHER CITY, ILL.—To the public, in general, I wish to say that I can not praise Vitæ-Ore enough, as I am positive that this remedy saved my life when all other medicines and doctors failed. For the last three years I have been a great sufferer from SYSTEMATIC CATARRH, so badly that it affected every organ within me and every one was expecting me to die. I had given up all hopes of ever seeing the spring-time come again. Though I had two of the best doctors here attending me I grew steadily worse.

I was confined to the house and my bed during all of last winter and during the month of February gave up all hope, as did my friends and relatives. Through the generosity of Mr. Theo. Noel, I began the use of Vitæ-Ore on the 1st of March, 1901, and BEGAN TO IMPROVE IMMEDIATELY DURING THE FIRST WEEK. As soon as I got it I dismissed the doctors, as I thought I had to die anyhow, not having much faith or hope for a cure. In a week's time I was out of bed and around the house and steadily improved from day to day. The enclosed picture was taken the first of May, but two months after I began the use of V.-O.

I consider it a God-send to poor afflicted people if they only give it a fair trial and test its merits as I have done. Myself and young son cut and put up 300 shocks of corn during the fall, besides doing lots of hard work, and I am the same man that thought the spring of the year would find me in my grave. You can proclaim with me that it is the best remedy on earth for the afflicted, and I will be glad to tell all what Vitæ-Ore has done for me.

E. B. W. COLEMAN.



This offer will challenge the attention and consideration and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package on trial. In answer to this, address

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I don't see what I have been thinking of all summer. Here I could get as well sent to Griggs Bros. for my Supplies and saved all this freight I've been throwing away and got my goods cheaper, too. Don't see why I didn't send them a trial order sooner and find out what I was doin', long as they sell Root's Goods at their factory prices, get as they said.

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you would have to stretch the barrel in order to hold it all; in fact, water being lighter than honey you would have very nearly two barrels, would you not? Could you not afford to sell it cheaper either by the barrel or by the pound? Did you ever try this? If so, did said honey absolutely refuse to take on any more water when this point was reached? Could this properly be called "watered stock" among bee-keepers? I have heard it said you could lead a horse to water, but you could not make it drink; but this seems as if you can make a barrel of honey drink without rolling it to water.

To-day it is raining. If this moist weather continues how many more barrels would it take to hold the out-put of extracted honey?

It is said there is no ill-wind but what blows some one good. The barrel manufacturers will be strictly "in it," won't they?

Knox Co., Ill., Oct. 10. J. E. JOHNSON.

[It looks as if the experiment of watering that honey had been made in a dry time, and the water poured into the honey so slowly that some 300 pounds of it must have evaporated in the process. For if 1-6 of the 1000 pounds was water, and that 1-6 were taken out, there would be left 5-6 of the 1000 pounds, or 833 pounds of waterless honey. If now that 833 pounds becomes half water, it must take to itself 833 pounds of water, and thus become 1666 pounds of dilute honey, instead of 1333. Under such circumstances the honey might refuse to become more than half water, but under favorable circumstances there would be no such limit.—EDITOR.]

Northeastern Wisconsin Convention.

The Northeastern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association met in convention in Mishicot, Oct. 8, 1903.

Owing to very unfavorable weather conditions, the meeting was not largely attended. The afternoon session, however, proved more successful, and some important topics were quite extensively discussed; among which was, "The cause of miscellaneous laying of drone and worker eggs in the same comb," the subject being introduced by Mr. Cochems.

The date of the next meeting is Oct. 28, and as it is to be an important meeting, a large attendance is urged.

The election of officers will be held, and State Inspector France will address the meeting on the subject, "Advantages of Belonging to Bee-Keepers' Associations, and Attending Their Conventions."

Measures will also be taken to unite the local society with the State and National Associations.

Dr. J. B. RICK, Sec.
Manitowoc Co., Wis., Oct. 13.

Honey Used in Cuba.

We find honey is used here for its remedial properties much more than it is in the United States, being sold in considerable quantities from all drug-stores, besides being employed in many home remedies for both man and beast.

Cuba, W. I.

GLEN E. MOE.

A Correction—Cost of Bee-Supplies.

Will you kindly correct the mistake in my letter in regard to the number of swarms cast on the same day. Instead of 115 it should have read 15; and from the fact I gave the number of colonies I was handling, it must have shown a mistake. (See page 526.)

I am much obliged to Mr. Hasty for bringing the same to my attention. Had I noticed the error I should have hastened to correct it, as I am not a descendant of the Baron Munchausen, who, most of our readers will remember, was the greatest prevaricator of his time. If I had not been so fond of reading Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts, I should never have known how I had committed myself. As Mr. Hasty seems to think my mistake may have been due to that single-blessedness bread, if

he will kindly assist us in removing the cause, we will try not to let the mistake occur again.

Will some brother tell us why, with the present price of honey, both comb and extracted, certain manufacturers see cause to advance the price of bee-supplies to the extent they have? I am a consumer of their goods, and find them of excellent quality, but when No. 2 sections at the factory get to be worth \$4.50, and No. 1 \$5.00, and there is always more or less waste of sections, it puts the consumer of bee-supplies to thinking.

W. S. BEVERLIN.

Delta Co., Colo., Oct. 12.

An Appreciative Reader.

The instructions in the American Bee Journal are of great value to me. I take great interest in bees. I have made them a study and my business. I commenced to study about bees, and the work of obtaining the best possible results from them, when quite young.

When but 10 years of age my parents had bees, and I would often have to help with them; ever since then I have had bees and always loved to work with them, but I never had any literature on the subject, so, when I came across the American Bee Journal, I was determined to have it, and would recommend it to each and every one interested in bees. After reading it a year, and also Prof. Cook's "Manual," I have learned to make bee-keeping a money-making business, to say nothing about the great pleasure obtained from the work.

I wish to express my thanks to each and every one connected with the American Bee Journal, for the information given to the lovers of bees; and also to "Our Bee-Keeping Sisters," for the good articles they furnish the Journal. They, with all our writers and lovers of bees, have my best wishes for success in the work.

A. G. ERICKSON.

Barry Co., Mo., Oct. 12.

Cutting Foundation with Electric Wire.

Did any of the brethren ever try to cut super foundation by electricity? I mean with a wire-imbedding outfit. Tie a No. 30 tinned wire between two prongs; pile up the foundation from 2 to 20, or even 30, sheets in a pile; now switch on the current and saw the heated wire through the foundation. Of course, it is best to use a box with saw-kerfs the right distance apart for the wire to follow through the wax. It is true this way has its drawback, but I think it as good as any.

HANS CHRISTENSEN.

Skagit Co., Wash.



DAIRYMEN ARE DELIGHTED
to meet those who work for us. Cow keepers always have money. We start you in business. You make large profits. Easy work. We furnish capital. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars.
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Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Connecticut.—The Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their fall meeting in the Capitol at Hartford, on Nov. 4. All bee-keepers are cordially invited to attend. For full information, write the Secretary.

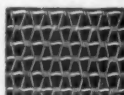
Mrs. EDWIN E. SMITH, Sec.

Watertown, Conn.

Jeffersonian Simplicity.—Thos. Jefferson, third president of these United States, was skeptical of the science of medicine, believing in permitting nature to re-establish order in the system when any function was deranged, and discussed the subject frequently, with the same interest and earnestness that he did theology and politics.

"I believe," he said, "that there are certain substances by which, applied to the living body, either internally or externally or both, nature can be assisted, and by such assistance accomplish in a short time what nature otherwise would do slowly."

The Vita Ore remedy, with which the readers of this publication are largely familiar, is offered by its discoverer and proprietors as an aid to nature, to assist in the natural healing and recuperating processes. It is itself a product of nature, a geological discovery, mined from the ground as are gold and silver, different from anything which has ever been offered of a remedial character, and as such should commend itself to even those most prejudiced against the use of advertised treatments. It contains in its composition free iron, sulphur and magnesium, elements ideally calculated, to, as Jefferson says, "assist nature." The fair and liberal offer to send one month's treatment on trial, made in these columns by the proprietors (Theo. Noel Co., Chicago) is certainly most deserving of consideration. Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.



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39D26t

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25,000 lbs. of the very best Extracted Honey for sale in new cans at 6½ cents per lb. for the lot. Also 3,000 lbs. of A No. 1 white comb honey in 4x5 sections at 13 cts. per lb.
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39D1f

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And everything necessary for the bee-keeper Prompt shipping. FINE ITALIAN QUEENS Catalog free.

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49A1f

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will double your egg yield. Thousands of poultry raisers say so. It costs less, turns easier, cuts faster and lasts longer than any other. Price \$3.00 up. Sold on 15 Days' Free Trial. Send for book and special proposition.

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Langstroth on "The Honey-Bee"

Revised by Dadant—1900 Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroughly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for \$1.20, or club it with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$2.00; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us THREE NEW subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, with \$3.00.

This is a splendid chance to get a grand bee-book for a very little money or work.

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Boys, Girls, old and young alike, make money working for us. We furnish capital to start you in business. Send us 10c stamps or silver for full instructions and a line of samples to work with. DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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I can sell you a White Glass Honey-Jar, holding 15 ounces of honey, at \$4.00 per gross. Also the standard square one-pound Jar at \$4.50 per gross. Sample of either Jar by mail on receipt of 10 cents for postage.

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41A1f

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Our motto in all departments is "Maximum efficiency at minimum cost."

Our scholastic training is equal to the best, our reputation first-class. All expenses for a year, aside from the clothing and traveling, less than \$200.00. Co-education, health conditions, moral and religious influence, superior.

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WANTED! Fancy Comb Honey

In No-drip shipping-cases. Also extracted, in barrels or cans. Mail samples and quote your best price delivered Cincinnati.

The Fred W. Muth Co., Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Order Your Bee-Supplies Now

While we can serve you prompt, and get them at bottom prices.

R. H. SCHMIDT CO., Sheboygan, Wis.

42A11t

What Yon Yonson Thinks

Ay lak to tell Mister Buttler dat if any body shud happen to ask you, dat it don't vas vork to cross dom golden Italyans ma da lantern-bugs caus der quvens he vos fraid in da dark, an dom bugs don't vos can be found in da day time. But if he vil yust feed da lite colored bees ma 'lectric bitters, mebbey dom git 'lectric lights. But don't be surprised if you wake up some morning and find yours bees hav all svarmed and took der hives all vid dom. Den vat? My goodness, you don't vas hav half da trouble to furnish yours nabors vid supplies lak Yon Yonson had.

Von day ven ay vos so blissy to pick strawberries and svaru da bees, and put up boxes and foundation for da bees dat ay don't hardly hav time to rides, eat or sleep. It vas feller 7 miles away vat called me up on da fone, an he say he yust cot a awful big swarm of bees, an he vont ay shal com and hive dom for him, and be sure an bring von of dom patent hives.

"Ver you got dom?" ay say. "O dom is in da top of a big hedge fence," he say. "Dom is da big Italian bees, an dom is awful tame," he say.

"Vot color is dom?" ay say. "O dom is great, big, black fellers," he say. "Vel," ay say, "ay don't got time to hive my own bees hardly, and ay don't got any extra hives to spare, an ay don't vos peddling bee hives now. So its better you send to Chicago for hives, lak Yon Yonson du, or put dom in a box."

An now he say dat his old friend Yon Yonson vent back on him, Vell, ay lak friends, but ay don't lak dom quvite so friendly.

Now, he vont ay shal transfer dom, but if he tank it is a picknick to transfer dom big, black Italyans, den I guess he vil be lone at da picknick; caus if ay help von, den ay half to help a dusen odder fellers.

Ay vont to say to Tom Carver and da odder fisherman, if dom vont to ketch lots of fish dom vont to git up early in da morning, jüst ven da haycocks begin to crow. An to dat nice little girl vas is name Mis Able, vot is only 8 years old, and kin keep bees so good, an lak to read da Merican Bee Journal: dat Dr. Miller don't vos sold der hunny vot bring der mummy vat buy der big grindstone, to grind der ax vot sharpens der stick vot kin ketch Yon Yonson yet. Ay got little boy vot is six years old, an he is a bee-keeper to. He keep jüst so fur away from da bees som he can.

Vell, ay goan to tell you how ay lak da Merican Bee Journal. Furst, Dr. Miller's department is vort more as da hole paper cost. Dr. Miller is a plenty good miller, an he yust grind out all kinds of feed for da bee-keepers.

Mr. Hasty's afterthot is plenty all right, caus if it is some ting I forgit or overlook he is sure to smell it out and explain. If his forethot is as good som his afterthot den he must be purty smart feller; but don't tak any more hop, skip an yump.

It would be som big vor in camp if Miss Vilson's Department should come up missing even for von week. Ay tank it is good informing for da brudders as well as da sisters; but since dat department begun, if Maw or da girls git da bee Journal first, den Yon Yonson he yust hav to wait till dom read vot da sisters hav to say. "From many fields" is good, an som times ay find bundles nuff to mak plenty big shook.

Beedom boiled down is all right, but ay gess Mr. New York git da fire little too hot some time, an da kittle go dry, caus some time it turn up missing. Better look out so da kittle don't bust.

On first page is da editorials. Dat is da cowketcher for da "old reliable;" it is good and strong, an can stand hard nocks; but now ay goan to give it som little bump.

On page 467, da editorlist he say dat dom fellers vat always order deir supplies late and iss behine, and don't have nuff supplies, its better dom git a veelborrow vat got handles on da bak side. Now, if da bee-keeper don't order nuff supplies early nuff, and da supply dealer don't order nuff early nuff, den ay lak

to know who is da behindest. But ay gess it is da bee-keeper, caus he iss da feller vot git left. Ay tank mebbey next year bote order so much dom git so fur ahead dom don't kin find da veelborrow nor hole shutting-match.

Vell, my ying, did you ever read vot Yon Yonson tank? You vil find it near da hind end of da Merican Bee Journal. Mr. New York some time put it in fur da engage. It is da bumping-board for da odder bee-papers vot is coming be hind da "old reliable." It iss da only soft spot da "old reliable" got, but da "old reliable" dont vas in any danger of any rear-end collision, caus it iss all vays on time.

Maw, she say if da fool killer should happen to com to our house it is better Yon Yonson run an hide rite strate.

Da Yon Yonson bumping-board is only temporary, an ven da readers git tired of it den it vill be laid in da shade for som new patent engage. YON YONSON.

WANTED—Extracted Honey.

Mail sample and state lowest price delivered Cincinnati. Will buy FANCY WHITE COMB HONEY, any quantity, but must be put up in no-drip shipping cases.

C. H. W. WEBER,
2146-48 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
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A New Bee-Keeper's Song—

"Buckwheat Cakes and Honey"

Words by EUGENE SECOR.

Music by GEORGE W. YORK.

This song was written specially for the Buffalo convention, and was sung there. It is written for organ or piano, as have been all the songs written for bee-keepers. Every home should have a copy of it, as well as a copy of

"THE HUM OF THE BEES in the APPLE-TREE BLOOM"

Written by
EUGENE SECOR and DR. C. C. MILLER.

PRICES—Either song will be mailed for 10 cents (stamps or silver), or both for only 15 cents. Or, for \$1.00 *strictly in advance* payment of a year's subscription to the American Bee Journal, we will mail both of these songs free, if asked for.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

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Good advertising is the pathfinder for all who seek success in business.—*Printers' Ink.*

"What Happened to Ted"

BY ISABELLE HORTON.

This is a true story of the poor and unfortunate in city life. Miss Horton, the author, is a deaconess whose experiences among the city poverty stricken are both interesting and sad. This particular short story—60 pages, 5x8 1/2 inches, bound in paper cover—gives somewhat of an insight into a little of the hard lot of the poor. Price, postpaid, only 10 cents (stamps or silver.) Address,

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The volume of sales are larger than at this time last year, and the supply more than corresponds with sales; but the prices and good quality of honey are expected to make a larger demand than we have had for several years. No. 1 to fancy sells at 13@14c, with practically no sale for off grades, which are quoted at 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6@7c; amber, 5@6c, according to quality and kind of package. Beeswax, 28@30c.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The demand for white comb honey is better than it was. The trade is particular and wants only very white, clean stock. If the wax is yellow from travel-stain it does not sell well, and price has to be cut. Fancy white comb, 14@15c; A No. 1, 13 1/4@14c; No. 1, 13@13 1/4c; No. 2, 12@12 1/4c; No. 3, 11@12c; No. 1 dark comb, 11@12c. No. 2, 10@11c. White extracted, 6 1/2@7c; amber, 6@6 1/4c; dark, 5 1/4@6c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

W. C. TOWNSEND.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Comb honey continues to be in good demand. Fancy white honey in cartons we quote at 18c; No. 1, at 16c; glass-front cases fancy white, at 16c; No. 2, at 14c. Extracted honey, Florida, 6 1/2@7 1/4c, according to quality. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The demand for honey is a little better. The prices rule about the same. Extracted is sold as follows: Amber, in barrels, from 5@5 1/4c; in cans it brings about half cent more; water-white alfalfa sells from 6@6 1/4c; white clover, from 6 1/4@7 1/4c. The comb honey market is quite lively and same is sold: Fancy water-white from 14 1/2@15 1/2c. Beeswax, good demand at 30c. C. H. W. WEBER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Demand for honey good at 15@16c for white comb; 15c for No. 1; 14@15c for medium; buckwheat sought after at 13 1/4@14c. Extracted more plenty at 7@7 1/4c for white; 6 1/2@7c for mixed amber; 6@6 1/4c for buckwheat and dark. Beeswax, 28@30c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—The demand for comb and extracted honey is good. We quote: Fancy white comb, 24 sections, per case, \$3.00; No. 1, \$2.90; No. 2, and amber, \$1.75. Extracted, white, per pound, 7c; amber, 5 1/2@6c. Beeswax, 25@30c. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Comb and extracted honey are coming in freely, and the demand is good with steady prices. We are making sales at the following prices: Amber extracted at 5 1/2@6 1/4c; white clover, 6 1/4@7 1/4c. Fancy comb honey, 15c. Beeswax, 30c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Comb honey is arriving quite freely now, and is finding ready sale at 15 cents per pound for fancy white, 13@14c for No. 1 white, and 12c for No. 2 white and amber. Very little buckwheat on the market as yet, and prices are hardly established.

Extracted honey is ruling about the same as last with plenty of offerings of all grades. Beeswax is somewhat declining and selling at present at from 28@29c per pound.

HILDRETH & SGELEEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—White comb, 1-lb. frames, 13@14 cents; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 6 1/2@—; light amber, 5 1/4@6c; amber, 5@5 1/4c; dark amber, 4 1/4@4 1/2c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27 1/2@29c; dark, 25@26c.

There have been moderate receipts, mostly representing prior arrival purchases. The market continues to present a firm tone, but is not particularly active, buyers not caring to stock up very heavily at extreme current rates, and finding it exceedingly difficult to obtain noteworthy concessions in their favor.

WANTED! FANCY COMB HONEY

In no-drip shipping cases. Also Amber Extracted in barrels or cans. Quote your best price delivered Cincinnati. The Fred W. Muth Co. 32Atf Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WANTED—Comb Honey in quantity lots. We are perhaps the only dealers in this article owning as much as 150,000 pounds at one time. Please state quantity, quality and price asked for your offerings. Thos. C. Stanley & Son, 24Atf MANZANOLA, COLO., or FAIRFIELD, ILL. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Best Bee-Goods in the World....

are no better than those we make, and the chances are that they are not so good. If you buy of us you will not be disappointed. We are undersold by no one. Send for new catalog and price-list and free copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER; in its thirteenth year; 50 cents a year; especially for beginners.

—THE—

W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

W. M. GERRISH, Epping, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save the freight.

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If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.20 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,

—FOR HIS—

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Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Hives, Sections, Foundation,

etc. We can save you money. Send list of goods wanted and let us quote you prices. ROOT'S GOODS ONLY. Send for Catalog.

M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Mich.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BINGHAM'S PATENT 25 years the best. **Smokers** Send for Circular.

25A1f T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

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SHEEP MONEY IS GOOD MONEY and easy to make if you work for us. We will start you in business and furnish the capital. Work light and easy. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars.
DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Long Tongues Valuable

South as well as North.

How Moore's strain of Italians roll in the honey down in Texas.

HUTTO, TEX., Nov. 19, 1902.

J. P. MOORE.—Dear Sir:—I wish to write you in regard to queens purchased of you. I could have written sooner, but I wanted to test them thoroughly and see if they had those remarkable qualities of a three-banded Italian bee. I must confess to you I am more surprised every day as I watch them. They simply "roll the honey in." It seems that they get honey where others are idle or trying to rob; and for gentleness of handling, I have never seen the like. Friend E. R. Root was right when he said your bees have the longest tongues; for they get honey where others fail. I will express my thanks for such queens. I am more than pleased. I will stock my out-apiaries next spring with your queens.

Yours truly,

HENRY SCHMIDT.

The above is pretty strong evidence that red clover is not the only plant which requires long-tongue bees to secure the greatest quantity of nectar.

Daughters of my 23-100 breeder, the prize-winner, and other choice breeders: Untested, 75 cents each; six, \$4.00; dozen, \$7.50. Select untested, \$1.00 each; six, \$5.00; dozen, \$9.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. I am filling all orders by return mail, and shall probably be able to do so till the close of the season.

J. P. Moore, L. Box 1, Morgan, Ky.

31A1f

Pendleton Co.

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26th Year **Dadant's Foundation** 26th Year

We guarantee Satisfaction. What more can anybody do? BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS. PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.

Why does it sell so well? Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 25 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies OF ALL KINDS *****

Very fine pure-bred BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee—Revised,

The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.20, by mail.

BEE SWAX WANTED
at all times.

DADANT & SON,
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill

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6 Percent Discount

DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

There is every evidence that there will be a heavy demand for goods the coming season; and if you defer placing your order until next February or March, you will not only lose your discount, but may have to wait for the filling of your order some weeks. Indeed, you can afford to borrow money, and get your goods now, thus having them all ready for next season's use.

Every Month You Wait, It will Cost You 1 Percent Per Month.

The styles of goods will be about the same for next season, so there is no use waiting for a new Catalog. But remember prices have advanced, owing to the increased price of material; but if you

Take Advantage of Our Early-Order Discount

you will not be paying any more for your goods than last year. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

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